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June 21st.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Fourteen members present.

June 28th.

DR. CARSON in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

A letter was read from Thos. B. Wilson, M. D., of date June 28th, 1864, tendering his resignation as President of the Academy.

On report of the respective committees, the following papers were ordered to be published in the Proceedings:

Descriptions of new species of Marine INVERTEBRATA from Puget Sound, collected by the Naturalists of the North-west Boundary Commission, A. H. Campbell, Esq., Commissioner.

BY DR. WM. STIMPSON.

The following descriptions are extracted, by permission, from the Zoological Report of the Boundary Commission. They were written in the year 1860, and accompanied by illustrative drawings of all the species, which, it may be hoped, will soon be published.

CRUSTACEA.

EUPAGURUS KENNERLYI.

Carapax smooth, except where the setæ are attached. Median tooth of the front nearly obsolete; lateral teeth small but sharp and well-marked. Eyes moderately long and slender, but not longer than the peduncle of the outer antennæ; cornea little dilated, with a tuft of hair at the apex. Acicles small, pilose, not reaching the tips of the eyes. Feet all very hairy. Chelipeds short and stout, both falling considerably short of the extremities of the ambulatory feet, and strongly but not very thickly armed with short spines. In the greater cheliped the carpus is about as long as the palm of the hand; fingers shorter than the palm; two distinct rows of sharp tubercles on the dactylus. Smaller cheliped hardly reaching to the middle of the dactylus of the greater one, convex, or with an obtuse median carina armed with strong spines. There are no prominent spines or tubercles on the inferior surface of the merus and carpus in either cheliped. Color of hands in alcoholic specimens light red.

Length 2 inches; length of carapax, 0·4; of right carpus and hand together 0·51 inch.

An orthodactyle species, near *E. pubescentulus*, but with shorter and strongly spinous chelipeds. We have named it after the late lamented naturalist who discovered it.

HIPPOLYTE PRIONOTA.

A short, plump species. Carapax with a high, compressed back, crested nearly the whole length, somewhat channelled longitudinally on each side near the crest, and armed with three spines in a longitudinal row above and behind the eyes; also with a strong antennal and a pterygostomial spine. Dorsal crest not sharp and lamelliform, but armed with four strong teeth, the front edges of which are beset with aculei, which, especially in the posterior teeth, form a transverse row when viewed from above. Rostrum more than half as long as the carapax, lamelliform, very broad, though not as broad as 1864.]